

# 2012Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Washington High School

Report Date: 06/15/2013

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2012*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source(s) in use: 3 groundwater wells

Name & location of source(s): 6041 S. Elm Ave., Fresno, Ca.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: N/A

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact: Steve Fusi, MOT Supervisor

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## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Variances and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**The sources of drinking water** (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	02/23/12	0.062	0.051-0.073	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> ) (ppm)	01//24/12 04/26/12 07/17/12 10/23/12	24.28	5.3-32	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (PPT)	01//24/12 04/26/12 07/17/12 10/23/12	150	110-200	200	1.7	Banned Nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from farmer use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit
*Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	01//24/12 04/26/12 07/17/12 10/23/12	15.49	4.25-29.7	15	(0)	Erosion of natural and man made deposits;
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	02/09/10	44	.050-1.09	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits;
*Uranium (pCi/L)	01//24/12 04/26/12 07/17/12 10/23/12	14.62	8.30-28	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits;
Perchlorate (ppb)	02/09/10	0.66	0.00-2.0	6	6	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse affects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth & development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth & development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Nickel (ppb)	02/09/10	1.26	1.2-1.4	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories

\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	02/02/11	495	440-550	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Turbidity (units)	02/02/11	0.035	0.020-0.050	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Chloride (ppm)	02/02/11	14.5	12-17	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate as SO <sub>4</sub> (ppm)	02/02/11	21.5	19-24	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	02/02/11	290	260-320	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	02/02/11	0.009	0.0084- 0.0096	5.0	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Washington Union High School is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**NITRATE-Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.**

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,  
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

<b>VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT</b>				
<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct the Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
<b>Gross Alpha MCL exceeded</b>	<b>Some sites exceeded the MCL of 15 pCi/L</b>	<b>During the 2012 year</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer</b>
<b>Uranium MCL exceeded</b>	<b>Some sites exceeded the MCL of 20 pCi/L</b>	<b>During the year 2012</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or increased risk of getting cancer</b>